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4. *An Introduction to Practical Chemistry, including Analysis.*  
By JOHN E. BOWMAN, Demonstrator of Chemistry in  
King's College, London. Philadelphia: Lea & Blan-  
chard. 1849. 12mo. pp. 303.

THIS is a well digested text book for those who are commen-  
cing the study of analytical chemistry, and well adapted for  
those who can devote but a limited time to the subject. The first  
part comprises pneumatic chemistry, distillation, glass working,  
the application of the blow-pipe, specific gravity, heating sub-  
stances in gases, alkalimetry, and acidimetry. From the author's  
preface we learn that this part was mostly arranged by Professor  
Miller, of King's College, for the use of the class in chemical  
manipulation. The second and third parts are chiefly derived  
from the more elaborate works of Rose, Fresenius, and Parnell.  
The action of reagents on bases and acids is the object of the  
second part, and the third is devoted to quantitative analysis. In  
the appendix are many useful tables of the strength of acids of  
different densities, of solutions of potash, soda, &c., of the solu-  
bility of salts, the action of reagents, and the behavior of solutions  
of metals with various agents. The volume is quite fully illus-  
trated with wood cuts, and is well printed.

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5. *A Dictionary of the German and English Languages, indi-  
cating the Accentuation of every German Word, contain-  
ing several hundred German Synonymes, together with a  
Classification and Alphabetical List of the Irregular  
Verbs, and a Dictionary of German Abbreviations. Com-  
piled from the Works of Hiltpert, Flügel, Grieb, Heyse,  
and Others.* By G. J. ADLER, A. M., Professor of the  
German Language and Literature in the University of the  
City of New York. D. Appleton & Co. 1849. 8vo.  
pp. 850 and 522.

“THE English-German portion of this volume,” it is remarked  
in the preface, “was merely reprinted, under the auspices of the  
publishers, from the London edition of Flügel's work, which was  
deemed sufficiently complete for all the purposes of the American  
student.” It should have been omitted altogether, or published  
in a separate volume, as few persons in this country have any  
occasion to use it, and the multitude who need only the German-

English part ought not to be compelled to purchase more than 500 pages of additional matter which they do not want. It is unjust to Mr. Adler, also, to bind up the valuable results of his care and research with a mere reprint of a foreign work, for the correctness of which no American editor is responsible.

But this is the only objection we have to make to this volume, which in every other respect deserves high praise. It contains far the most complete, accurate, and useful German-English Dictionary that has yet been published, either in Germany, England, or America. Its basis is the compilation made at London by Heimann, Feiling, and Oxenford, though very unjustifiably published under the name of Flügel, whose reputation was used to sustain a work which he was not allowed to superintend or profit by. This work "has been carefully revised, in many parts entirely rearranged or rewritten, and augmented by at least thirty-thousand new words and articles, so that it will be found that, of the 850 pages which constitute its size, nearly one half are additions" made by Mr. Adler. The editor's task has been a very laborious one, and he has executed it with great care and learning, and excellent judgment, his love of accuracy extending even to the correction of the proof-sheets, which leave little to be desired in point of correctness. The mechanical execution of the volume in every respect is good, the paper and presswork being unexceptionable, while the type, though necessarily small, to prevent the volume from swelling to unwieldy dimensions, is quite neat and distinct. The synomyms, which are adopted in an abridged form from Hilpert, are a very welcome addition to the book. So well suited, indeed, is this Dictionary to all the wants of the English student of German literature, that we hope it will entirely put out of use the imperfect and incorrect manuals that have preceded it, and take its stand beside Leverett's Latin Lexicon, and the admirable American edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, as the indispensable guide to a knowledge of the language to which it relates. We hope the publishers will next give us an equally accurate and complete Dictionary of the Italian language, a work which is greatly needed in a country where there are so many readers of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Tasso.